



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On September 5, the U.N. announced that famine thresholds have been surpassed in Somalia's Bay Region, bringing the total number of areas experiencing famine conditions in Somalia to six. An estimated 750,000 people in Somalia are at risk of death during the next four months if assistance is not increased, and the total number of people in humanitarian crisis throughout Somalia is 4 million, up from 3.7 million people in July, according to the U.N. The U.S. Government (USG) recently announced additional humanitarian assistance funding for Somalia and is working with relief agencies to reach populations in need based on identified gaps in assistance. However, insecurity and access continue to significantly constrain relief efforts in Somalia.
- On September 8 and 9, the Government of Kenya (GoK) is hosting a Horn of Africa summit in Nairobi on sustainable solutions to ending drought emergencies, with attendance from officials of east and central African nations, African Union and U.N. authorities, and representatives of the World Bank and Islamic Development Bank. Dr. Julie Howard, the deputy coordinator for development for President Barack Obama's Feed the Future initiative, is attending on behalf of the USG.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	3.75 million ¹	KFSSG ² – August 25, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	4.8 million ³	U.N. Agencies – July 29, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia	4.0 million	U.N. Agencies – September 5, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti	165,000	U.N. Agencies – July 29, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya	520,000	UNHCR ⁴ – September 5, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	181,000	UNHCR – September 5, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	17,800	UNHCR – September 5, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ⁵	
USAID/OFDA ⁶ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$94,817,523
USAID/FFP ⁷ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$403,393,274
State/PRM ⁸ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$106,391,455
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$604,602,252

Context

- Following the below-normal 2011 spring rains in the eastern Horn of Africa, food security among pastoralists and populations in marginal farming areas sharply deteriorated. In addition to below-normal harvests, shortages of grazing resources for livestock resulted in abnormal migrations, whereby pastoralists travel long distances and group animals in areas with limited remaining pasture and water. Livestock health and market prices have deteriorated markedly, with milk production declining significantly for the majority of affected households. Many children in the region rely on milk for protein and nutrients.
- In Somalia, where drought conditions have exacerbated a complex emergency, the U.N. has declared that acute malnutrition indicators, crude mortality rates, and food access levels have surpassed famine thresholds in Bay Region,

¹ Figure does not include approximately 520,000 refugees in Kenya.

² Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)

³ Includes refugees

⁴ The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

⁵ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia

⁶ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

⁷ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁸ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

Lower Shabelle Region, areas of Bakool Region, areas of Balcad and Cadale districts in Middle Shabelle Region, and among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor.

- On October 7, 2010, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires a.i. to Kenya Lee A. Brudvig renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2011. On October 25, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Donald E. Booth reissued a disaster declaration in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Ethiopia. On February 4, 2011, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Tulinabo S. Mushingi declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought in Ethiopia. On January 28, 2011, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought in Kenya.
- In response, the USG immediately increased assistance to affected areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. On July 6, 2011, USAID activated a regional Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) in Nairobi, Kenya, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to monitor regional drought conditions, identify humanitarian needs, and coordinate response activities with other donors. USAID also stood up a Response Management Team in Washington, D.C., to support the USAID/DART and coordinate USG humanitarian efforts.

Food Security and Livelihoods

- The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) is targeting approximately 9 million individuals, including refugees, in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Djibouti. WFP, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) continue to scale up food distributions in Somalia.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$398 million in emergency food assistance to Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Djibouti. In addition, USAID/OFDA is providing more than \$28 million to support emergency food security and livelihoods programs, which address emergency needs and increase the resiliency of drought-affected individuals to cope with current and future drought conditions by diversifying livelihood opportunities, increasing access to cash, and helping individuals maintain their asset base by supporting livestock health programs.

Ethiopia

- Erratic and poor rains in parts of Somali, Oromiya, Afar, and Tigray regions are resulting in water and pasture shortages, according to the U.N. Despite ongoing drought, flooding is likely in Gode Zone, Somali Region, as the Shabelle River level is increasing, according to the USAID-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). FEWS NET expects the impact of flooding on drought-affected pastoralists to be particularly severe, as livestock have concentrated along riverbanks due to lack of water and pasture in areas of origin.
- USAID/FFP has provided an estimated \$205 million in emergency food assistance for drought-affected Ethiopians and refugees residing in the country. In addition, USAID/OFDA is providing nearly \$3.6 million for emergency livestock and agriculture programs in the country, targeting nearly 274,000 people.

Kenya

- Preliminary forecasts from the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Center predict that most of western Kenya, the southeastern lowlands, and the coastal region—all flood-prone areas—could receive normal to slightly enhanced rainfall during the upcoming October to December short rains, while excess rains may cause flooding in the western lake region. Recent flash floods in Turkana County and surrounding areas have damaged properties, crops, and displaced more than 200 families, according to the U.N. The GoK and humanitarian partners are developing flood contingency plans.
- The GoK-led long rains assessment indicates that approximately 3.75 million people in the assessed rural areas of Kenya require emergency food assistance, an increase from the 2.4 million people identified during the short rains assessment in January. During August, WFP reached 1.6 million beneficiaries—100 percent of its planned caseload—through general food distributions, food-for-assets programs, and cash transfers. Based on results of the long rains assessment, WFP plans to scale up assistance to reach additional drought-affected individuals in the coming months.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/FFP has provided approximately 57,380 metric tons (MT) of in-kind emergency food assistance, valued at \$67.5 million, and 15,000 MT of regionally procured food, valued at \$10 million, to WFP for drought-affected Kenyans. USAID/FFP has also provided 46,440 MT of food assistance, valued at \$50.7 million, to WFP for refugees in Kenya.
- In addition, USAID/OFDA is providing more than \$12.1 million for agriculture and food security and economic recovery and market system programs in Kenya.

Somalia

- The post-April to June Gu rains assessment—conducted by the U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), FEWS NET, and partners—found that cereal production was the lowest since 1995, yielding only 25 percent of the 15-year average harvest production. Local cereal prices have reached near-record highs, and the

purchasing power of affected populations continues to decline. Most key pastoral areas in southern and parts of central Somalia experienced early depletion of pasture due to erratic and below-average Gu rainfall and massive in-country livestock migration. Between 60 and 75 percent of the urban populations in Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle regions are coping with increased food insecurity by going hungry, begging, or relying on outside assistance, according to the assessment results.

- Food Security Cluster members provided food assistance to approximately 1.2 million people throughout Somalia in August, and are scaling up response efforts to reach 4 million people in September, pending access to affected areas. Of the total, WFP plans to assist 1.9 million people in Somalia over the next three months.
- In less accessible areas, humanitarian organizations are supporting cash and voucher programs, which allow beneficiaries to purchase food and other household items on the local market. Nearly 460,000 people benefited from a combination of food vouchers, cash grants, and cash-for-work initiatives in August. In July, approximately 55,260 food vouchers were distributed in Bakool and Bay Regions, where humanitarian access is limited.
- To date, USAID/FFP has contributed \$60.4 million in emergency food assistance for Somalia. USAID/OFDA is also providing more than \$12.3 million for voucher and other livelihood programs, as well as emergency livestock and agriculture activities, targeting more than 311,000 beneficiaries.

Health, Nutrition, and WASH

- Integrated health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs are critical to preventing secondary causes of death and illness related to acute malnutrition, such as communicable diseases—including measles, respiratory infections, and cholera—and vector-borne diseases, such as malaria.
- To reduce excess mortality and morbidity in drought-affected areas throughout Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia, USAID is supporting integrated health, nutrition, and WASH programs. These programs are aimed at expanding and improving nutrition and health treatment and surveillance systems and improving access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene education. USAID's multi-sector programs also help build resiliency among affected populations by building and maintaining health and nutrition detection and treatment capacities at existing health centers, building rain catchments and water storage tanks, rehabilitating water sources, and training communities in sanitation and hygiene. In total, USAID is providing nearly \$60 million for integrated health, WASH, and nutrition programs in the region, targeting more than 3 million beneficiaries.

Ethiopia

- The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating body for nutrition activities in Ethiopia—members estimate that more than 159,000 severely malnourished people will be admitted in therapeutic feeding programs (TFPs) across the country between July and December. TFP admissions in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's (SNNP) and Oromiya regions are expected to account for an estimated 86 percent of the total.
- In July, approximately 28,000 severely malnourished individuals were admitted in TFPs in Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray, Amhara, and Somali regions, representing a 20 percent decrease compared to June admission rates in the same regions. According to UNICEF, overall TFP admissions are expected to continue to decrease between September and October in SNNP, Oromiya, Tigray, and Amhara regions due to the current harvest production. However, TFP admissions in Somali and Afar regions are expected to increase until the October rainy season begins.
- USAID/OFDA is providing more than \$25 million for health, WASH, and nutrition programs in Ethiopia, targeting more than 1 million people. The nutrition advisor on the USAID/DART is currently in Ethiopia to identify key nutrition gaps and facilitate response efforts.

Kenya

- In Kenya, approximately 300,000 children and pregnant and lactating women are acutely malnourished; of the total, approximately 72 percent reside in Turkana, West Pokot, Mandera, and Wajir counties. Since January, relief agencies and the GoK have treated nearly 150,000 malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers. Of the more than 6,000 children treated for severe malnutrition in July, more than 3,000—or 50 percent—have recovered to date.
- According to the U.N., there is a shortage of safe drinking water in the northern Rift Valley, and in Marsabit, Mandera, and Wajir counties of Kenya. The WASH Cluster is currently reaching 300,000 people with safe drinking water, with plans to reach 2.5 million people in the coming months.
- In addition, UNICEF is working to establish 16 water points along the major transit routes between the Kenya–Somalia border and the refugee camps in Kenya. To date, UNICEF has established seven water points along these routes, benefiting more than 50,000 people.
- To date, USAID/OFDA is providing more than \$10 million for nutrition and WASH programs in Kenya, targeting nearly 1 million people. USAID/OFDA supports GoK and UNICEF efforts to build and maintain malnutrition detection and treatment capacity at existing health facilities in Kenya. As a result, health facilities in the most affected

arid and semi-arid lands were able to accommodate 180 percent more malnutrition cases in July 2011 than in June 2010, thereby reducing the number of drought-related malnutrition deaths, according to UNICEF.

Somalia

- Health agencies continue to report disease outbreaks in parts of Somalia and among IDP populations. The health situation is exacerbated by poor sanitation conditions, a shortage of safe drinking water, overcrowded living conditions, and high malnutrition levels. The October to December rains could further aggravate the situation, as communicable diseases have the potential to spread if water sources are contaminated. Rains and standing water also increase breeding areas for mosquitoes, presenting an environment conducive to the spread of malaria and dengue fever.
- Health agencies are reporting a 44 percent increase in reported cholera cases. Suspected measles cases increased six-fold between July 2010 and July 2011, with the majority of cases reported in Banadir and Lower Shabelle Region. In addition, health agencies have reported 65,700 cases of pneumonia or acute respiratory infections, representing a 168 percent increase compared to the same time period last year.
- In addition to the ongoing measles vaccination campaign targeting 2.3 million children in Somalia, the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for health activities in Somalia—has distributed 24 interagency emergency health kits, each sufficient to provide basic medical care for 10,000 people for three months, and 20 diarrheal disease kits, each sufficient to treat 500 diarrhea cases, including 100 severe cases. The kits also contain antibiotics, which can be used to treat pneumonia. In total, the Health Cluster aims to provide 2.6 million people with access to primary or secondary health services.
- According to FSNAU, an estimated 450,000 children in Somalia are malnourished. Of the total, 336,000 children—representing 75 percent of all malnourished children in the country—reside in southern Somalia. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in Bay Region is 58.3 percent, representing the highest GAM level in Somalia to date. According to FSNAU, mortality rates among IDP children under five years of age in Mogadishu have reached a high of 15 per 10,000 children per day.
- In response to rising malnutrition, the Nutrition Cluster is increasing treatment and prevention services, while enhancing the capacity of implementing partners to deliver high quality nutrition care. Activities include blanket and targeted supplementary feeding, wet feeding, and malnutrition management at health facilities and nutrition centers. The Nutrition Cluster is targeting all malnourished children in Somalia, and aiming to treat 40,000 to 45,000 malnourished children per month.
- The WASH Cluster aims to provide 2.8 million people in Somalia with access to safe drinking water. During August, the cluster provided 1.7 million people—80 percent of whom reside in southern Somalia—with temporary access to safe drinking water through chlorination, water access vouchers, and water trucking. In addition, the WASH Cluster provided more than 900,000 people, 50 percent of whom reside in southern Somalia, with sustained access to safe drinking water through the construction and rehabilitation of water sources. The WASH Cluster also reached more than 1.1 million people in Somalia with hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kits.
- USAID is working to reduce health risks, treat malnutrition, and improve access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities for vulnerable populations in Somalia. USAID/OFDA is providing \$24.5 million to support integrated health, nutrition, and WASH activities, targeting more than 1 million people.

Population Movement

- Recent violence in Sudan's Blue Nile State has displaced thousands of individuals, including 20,000 people who fled to neighboring Ethiopia, according to UNHCR. UNHCR reports having relocated 3,500 Sudanese refugees to Sherkole Camp near the Ethiopia–Sudan border between September 2 and 7. The GoE's Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) plans to open three new refugee camps along the border to accommodate the new arrivals. While there are adequate supplies to support this new refugee population for the time-being, this additional emergency will further stretch humanitarian organizations' staff and resources.

Other Humanitarian Assistance

- On September 7, the Government of Japan committed additional emergency relief supplies—including power generators and tents—valued at approximately \$500,000, to refugee camps in Ethiopia, at request of the GoE.
- On September 7, the Government of Australia (GoA) pledged an additional \$10 million to support UNICEF's efforts in Somalia, bringing the GoA's total humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa to \$98.2 million.
- On September 2, the Government of the Netherlands (GoN) pledged an additional \$14 million to support humanitarian response efforts in Somalia; to date, the GoN has contributed nearly \$35 million in response to the Horn of Africa drought.

FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2011 Ethiopia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), GOAL, International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mercy Corps, Merlin, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), OCHA, UNICEF, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Ethiopia	\$33,773,110
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$33,773,110
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)/Joint Emergency Operations	97,100 MT of Title II Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$64,294,900
WFP	149,980 MT of Title II Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$116,814,900
WFP	28,040 MT of Title II Relief Food Assistance for Refugees	Ethiopia	\$23,905,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$205,015,300
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
IMC, IRC, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), SC/US, UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Ethiopia	\$42,212,437
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$42,212,437
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$281,000,847

FY 2011 Kenya			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), CHF International, Concern, FAO, FH, Horn Relief, IMC, Mercy Corps, Mercy USA, Merlin, OCHA, Oxfam, Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK), SC/US, UNICEF, Wajir South Development Association (WASDA), Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition; Natural and Technological Risks, WASH	Kenya	\$24,301,060
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$24,301,060
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			

WFP	57,380 MT of Title II-Funded and 15,000 MT of International Development Assistance (IDA)-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Kenya	\$77,467,400
WFP	46,440 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Kenya	\$50,712,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$128,180,200
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
AVSI Foundation, CARE, Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), Embassy Taft Fund, FilmAid International, Handicap International (HI), Heshima Kenya, Inc., IRC, JRS, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), NRC, Salesian Missions, SC/US, World University Service of Canada, UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Kenya	\$50,779,018
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$50,779,018
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$203,260,278

FY 2011 Somalia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Somalia	\$36,743,353
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$36,743,353
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	31,420 MT of Title II and IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas ³	Somalia	\$60,428,174
Implementing Partners	Nutrition	Somalia	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$65,428,174
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$102,171,527

FY 2011 Djibouti			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	4,380 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Djibouti	\$4,769,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011			\$4,769,600
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Djibouti	\$1,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011			\$1,400,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011			\$6,169,600

FY 2011 Regional			
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ICRC	Support to Regional Activities	Regional	\$10,000,000
UNHCR	Support to Regional Activities	Regional	\$2,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011			\$12,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011			\$12,000,000

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$94,817,523
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING⁴	\$403,393,274
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$106,391,455
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011	\$604,602,252

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 9, 2011.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

³ Funding also includes transportation costs for 65,000 MT of food commodities and associated costs.

⁴ Includes approximately \$24.5 million in IDA-funded emergency food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts in the Horn of Africa can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (202) 821-1999.
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/